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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/661,292	09/13/2000	Koshio Kuwakino	0879-0275P	7762

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EXAMINER

HARRINGTON, ALICIA M

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2873

DATE MAILED: 09/15/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/661,292		Applicant(s) KUWAKINO, KOSHIO	
	Examiner Alicia M Harrington		Art Unit 2873	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2003.

2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:

1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1,2,4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaneko (US 6,035,137) in view of Hara et al (US 5,493,357).

Regarding claim 1, Kaneko discloses a lens drive (12) device comprises a motor (zoom or focus or iris; see col. 1, lines 60-65; col. 2, lines 10-53); a storage means which stores information prescribing a braking characteristic of the moving object driven by the motor, input device and braking characteristic setting device (see also col. 3, lines 56-67; col. 6, lines 5-25; col. 7, lines 1-5). Kaneko has two switches that control the rate of a zooming. The quick zooming is one rate and the seesaw switch is at another zoom rate. In operation, the seesaw zooming takes priority over the quick zooming. The quick zooming is also used to drive the lens towards the telephoto end. If the see saw zooming is actuated the quick zooming is stopped or can't began. Thus, Kaneko provides for brake work occurring before the telephoto end can be changed (see col. 6, lines 50-65 and col. 7, lines 15-22). However, Kaneko fails to specifically disclose the braking characteristics is one of changing the amount of acceleration at a time a lens is stopped at the telephoto end or wide angle end.

In the same field of endeavor, Hara discloses the zooming towards the telephoto end or wide-angle end is achieved via a pressure-actuated switch. Upon the depression reaching a

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second threshold, the zooming acceleration is changed to an amount corresponding to the users input pressing until it reaches the end point – telephoto or wide angle (see col. 1, lines 38-50, col. 2, lines 34-40; col. 4, lines 54-65; col. 5, lines 65-67 and col. 6, lines 1-5). Thus, the braking characteristic is changed at times the lens is stopped. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kaneko, to include a zooming function where the amount of acceleration is changed to give the user good operative sense by giving the user better zooming control.

Regarding claim 2, Kaneko discloses a TV camera with lens. However, Kaneko fails to specifically disclose a display. Hara discloses a display (52 and 72; col. 7, lines 60-66) for displaying camera information, such as exposure data and battery (see figure 7 and col. 7, lines 25-67). In addition, a camera (film or video) is notoriously well known in the art to contain a display for display image data as well as other camera information, such as exposure information, and the Examiner takes official notice to this fact. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display braking characteristics (zoom, focus, iris etc) on a display, since it is known in the art to display exposure data and such information is pertinent the user artistic imaging expression (i.e. Creating effects of shadows in the image, darkening of foreground or background))- increase versatility in the use of the camera.

Regarding claim 4, Kaneko discloses a lens drive (12) device comprises a motor (zoom or focus or iris; see col. 1, lines 60-65; col. 2, lines 10-53); a storage means which stores information prescribing a braking characteristic of the moving object driven by the motor, input device and braking characteristic setting device (see also col. 3, lines 56-67; col. 6, lines 5-25; col.

7,lines 1-5). Kaneko discloses a TV camera with lens. However, Kaneko fails to specifically disclose a display. Hara discloses a display (52 and 72;col. 7,lines 60-66) for displaying camera information, such as exposure data and battery (see figure 7 and col. 7,lines 25-67). In addition, a camera (film or video) is notoriously well known in the art to contain a display for display image data as well as other camera information, such as exposure information, and the Examiner takes official notice to this fact. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display braking characteristics (zoom, focus, iris etc) on a display, since it is known in the art to display exposure data and such information is pertinent the user artistic imaging expression (i.e. Creating effects of shadows in the image, darkening of foreground or background))- increase versatility in the use of the camera. Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to update the information as the data changes (new zooming rate or new iris stop etc).

3. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kaneko in view of Hara, as applied above in claim 1, further in view of Miyano et al. (US 5,859,733).

Regarding claim 3, Kaneko discloses a camera system with lens. However, Kaneko and Hara fail to specifically disclose a display on the lens. Although, it is well known in the art to for lens to comprise a portion that displays information, as taught by Miyano et al.

In the same field of endeavor, Miyano discloses a lens frame that displays object distance and lens focus information (see abstract; col. 6, lines 38-49 and col. 7, lines 29-51; col. 9, 60-66 and col. 10, lines 1-9; see figures 1, 5 and 12). Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Kaneko and Hara, as taught

by Miyano, as such provides an indication of information related to the lens in a simple structure, as taught by Miyano. However, Kaneko, Hara and Miyano fail to specifically disclose displaying braking characteristics (zoom, focus, iris data) on a display. Hara discloses a display (52 and 72; col. 7, lines 60-66) for displaying camera information, such as exposure data and battery (see figure 7 and col. 7, lines 25-67). In addition, a camera (film or video) is notoriously well known in the art to contain a display for displaying several types of information, such as exposure information, and the Examiner takes official notice to this fact. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to display braking characteristics (zoom, focus, iris etc) on a display, since it is known in the art to display exposure data and such information is pertinent the user artistic imaging expression (close up, panoramic etc)- increase versatility in the use of the camera.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Suzuki et al (US 5,164,860) discloses an electrically driven zoom lens; and

Kobayashi (US 6,535,691) discloses a lens drive and lens shutter unit.

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

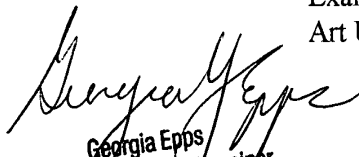
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia M Harrington whose telephone number is 703 308 9295. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Thursday 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Georgia Epps can be reached on 703 308 4883. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 308 0956.


AMH

Alicia M Harrington
Examiner
Art Unit 2873


Georgia Epps
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2800